

Here shall the People's Rights be maintained
By party, and by party, and by party,
Pledged to the Truth, to Liberty and Law,
No Tyranny, and no Fear shall own.

To Subscribers.

(X) When the term for which subscribers receive their papers by mail or at the Post-office is up, we will send them the same by mail or at the Post-office, as the case may be, at the expiration of the term. This will give a fair opportunity to know what their time is up, and serve as an invitation to renew their subscriptions.

Extra copies of the Herald of Freedom put up in wrappers for mailing. If desired, send to the Office. Price, Five Cents each.

The Fight goes heavily on.

The factions have as yet been a bitter fight in Leavenworth as in Lawrence, though marked by more pluck than was shown by the opposition to Lane and Conway. In the first ward, a primary meeting was held for the election of Delegates to the County Convention. Champion Vaughan was appointed a teller for H. P. Johnson, and Geo. Shotwell, for H. J. Adams. Dr. Parke was also added. The Register states, on the authority of such men as Messrs. Shotwell, McCracken, Freeland, etc., that:

"After the voting had commenced, one of Mr. Johnson's friends went to hand Mr. Vaughan a number of ballots, which were passed under the shade of the hat. Afterwards, he handed a portion of them back to a friend of Mr. Johnson's, Mr. (Vaughan) was also seen frequently putting his hand into the hat to stir the tickets around, and shake them down. Thirty or forty of these tickets were of a small size and a peculiar shape. Mr. Shotwell says that he received most of the tickets, and opened them as he placed them in the hat, and he is sure that no such tickets were voted; and he did not see them until they came to be counted."

The names of voters were registered as the ballots were taken, and the count showed fifty-seven more votes cast than there were voters. The election was adjourned till 10 o'clock the next day, and resulted in a majority of fifty-seven for the Adams. During the election a war of words took place between Shotwell and Johnson—Shotwell saying that "any man who attempted to succeed by stuffing ballot-boxes, isn't fit for an office." Johnson said it was the other party which stuffed the ballot-box. Shotwell replied that he saw Champion Vaughan do it. "It was not you, you are the man, and I saw you," Johnson—"You lie sir." Sure enough the lie direct was thrown into Johnson's teeth, by a vote of 127 against to 70 for him.

The County Convention met on last Saturday, and after a bitter contest, without action, the Convention adjourned. The two factions met separately and appointed delegations to Topeka.

The whole contest is a disgraceful one, and shows a delinquency on the part of leading Republicans, which argues neither for the purity or honesty of that party in Kansas. They may prate about principle, and the corruption of the Democracy, but their words will fall pointless on account of their own infamous trickery. Champion Vaughan has become the peer of Jack-Henderson and John Calhoun, and the party sustains him on the plea that "all's fair in politics," must go under as did the border-ruffian Democracy.

In Lawrence the Thacher clique made preparation for a grand onslaught against Lane and Conway. It denounced the men who used the funds of the Republican committee to crush them. Just on the eve of the contest Mr. T. D. Thacher showed the white feather by seeking a compromise, and at the opening of the polls, a written compact was made between Lane and his opponents; the latter were to withdraw their ticket, and Lane pledged himself to labor in the County Convention for the election of Robinson delegates to Topeka. This was a perfect sell on Lane's part. It did not compel him to act for Robinson at Topeka. It did not bind his friends who were elected to the County Convention to favor Robinson. Lane considered it a disgraceful backing down on the part of his opponents, and said, after such a defeat, "they would never dare to make another fight against him."

As a natural result, the County Convention did not endorse Robinson, although Lane made apparently every effort by speeches, to induce them to do so. Conway opposed it, he was not having been a party to the compromise. A delegation was sent from the county of men mainly opposed to Robinson.

The fight was adjourned to Topeka, when Lane, after working desperately against Robinson was routed. The vote of Leavenworth county was neutralized by the admission of four Adams and four Johnson delegates, one of whom was ballot-box-stuffing Vaughan.

What an exalted opinion Anson Burlingame must have of Kansas Republicanism! What an incentive it will be for him to labor on, when in his wake follow such results as the ballot-box stuffing at Leavenworth, and the use of the corruption fund in Lawrence, to suborn shoulder-hitters, and to place certain cliques in office. He can return home with the consolation that he has seen Kansas Republicanism in its address, with its raciality and unprincipled corruption paraded boldly and above board as no blot upon the standing of the party, nor bar to nomination for official station. Certainly he can have no faith in the ultimate and permanent triumph of a party endorsing such fraud and corruption.

Dr. J. B. Woodward, of Junction City, formerly of Lawrence, is the Republican nominee for Councilman in the 6th District, composed of Riley, Davis, Wabanssee, Morris, Dickinson and Clay counties.

Geo. Montague is the Democratic nominee for representative to the Territorial Legislature in Riley county.

What Parrott Promises to Do.

On the evening of October 8th, Mr. Parrott apologized for "the absolutely nothing" which he had accomplished. He also stated that the people of Kansas had a right to be represented in their political principles, and should be elected, he should go back to Congress as an uncompromising ANTI-SLAVERY man. He derided the doctrine that the people were not to be represented in their political principles. He denounced the Dred Scott decision. Unfortunately, he did not tell the people of Lawrence what phase or shade of anti-slavery faith he intended to be the embodiment of. Does he intend to represent the anti-slavery faith of the Thachers, or Giddings, or Garrison, or Gerrit Smith? Will he contend for the equal rights of the slave? Will he propose practical measures for the abolition of slavery? Will he advocate the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the prohibition of the interstate slave trade? If his mission is to preach abolitionism till the government passes out of the hands of the Democratic party, so that he can obtain material favors for the people of Kansas, he should forthwith to the people just the phase of abolitionism he intends to make the staple of his orations, and the basis of his bills.

Mr. Parrott denounced the Dred Scott decision. The pith of that decision is that the negro race is and has ever been inferior to the white man, and never has been or can be an American citizen, and therefore not entitled to bring a suit in the courts of the United States. Are the people of Kansas to understand Mr. Parrott as the champion of the equal rights of the negro with himself to American citizenship? When he spits upon and spurns that decision, when he can find no words in which to flay clothe his denunciations of Taney, and his associates who indorse his position, is it because he scorns the falsehood that the African, under the Constitution of the United States, cannot be his equal in legal rights?

Mr. Parrott is evidently making progress. When a candidate for the Constitutional Convention, he advocated giving the slaveholders of Kansas a reasonable time to dispose of their slaves. He was just back, then, from the baneful pro-slavery atmosphere of Washington. In August he was the nominee of the white man's party, no longer advocating the continuance of slavery in Kansas. In October, he has made such astonishing progress under the influence of a Lawrence atmosphere, that he promises, if elected, to be something—an uncompromising ANTI-SLAVERY man—to do something—represent the anti-slavery faith. He can make no promise that he will obtain appropriations for Kansas, hence he scorns them as spoils and plunder; but he can make speeches, denounce Taney, and undertake the championship of the slave; he will, therefore, measure his duties by his abilities. Can the people trust him to do even the little he proposes?

Judge Johnston's Lawrence Speech. Owing to indisposition and extreme hoarseness, Judge Johnston spoke as briefly as possible in his opening remarks. He branded as an unmitigated falsehood, the report that he ever, at any time or place, pronounced himself in favor of the re-opening of the African Slave trade. The idea that he should make such an avowal was preposterously absurd. He passed on to a review of Mr. Parrott's course in Congress, and avowed himself pledged, if elected, to carry out the will of his constituents. He should present the Wyandott Constitution, and labor to secure its acceptance by Congress as the choice of the people. He should labor to secure to Kansas the land grants and appropriations which should have been granted to the Territory ere this.

Mr. Parrott came forward in reply and defended his masterly inactivity on the ground that the Committees of the House were so packed by the Speaker, he was unable to secure the passage of any bills. He had prepared and presented the bills, and could not be held responsible for their failure. If sent back, he should not go as Judge Johnston proposed to go, as the more representative of the will of the people, to ask certain grants of land and money from the General Government—to merely secure our share of the spoils and plunder, but to represent the political principles of the people of Kansas. He should go back there as an uncompromising anti-slavery man.

He attempted to bring to bear on Judge Johnston the odium of the Border-ruffian outrages, and scouted the idea that he was a good Free State man, charging that in 1856, he was in Ohio, stamping for Buchanan, and ratifying the Kansas policy of Franklin Pierce.

Judge Johnston made a scathing and effective reply. He had always been a Free State man, and had never, by word or deed, at any time or place, participated in, encouraged or indorsed Border-ruffianism, or the Kansas policy of the administration. Mr. Parrott, he held, should be the last man to charge him with such a position. For Mr. Parrott and himself were Democrats together in Ohio. In 1854, as a member of the Legislature, Parrott had voted to indorse the Nebraska bill. In 1856, Mr. Parrott and himself stood side by side at a Democratic supper at Columbus, O. Even in 1859, till there commenced moving of the waters for the organization of the Republican party, no one knew that he was a Republican. He was a Democrat himself and believed that the principles of Democracy, as set forth by Jefferson and other apostles of Democracy, would prevail. His closing speech was bold, frank and straight-forward, and though subject to frequent interruption, produced a favorable impression.

Bourbon County Nominations.

The Democratic nominees of Bourbon county are: For Legislature, George Hubbard; Sup. of Common Schools, S. B. Farwell; Probate Judge, Richard Stedden; Sheriff, Charles Ball; Register of Deeds, N. W. Breland; County Clerk, J. C. Sims; County Clerk, Hugh Glenn; Treasurer, Abner Harris; Coroner, Dr. Green; Surveyor, W. O. Blackstone.

Douglas County Agricultural Society.—The Fair.

The project of an Agricultural Society for this county was first brought before the people in the month of June last. Since that time public spirited men have had the matter in hand, and to-day we are able to inform our readers that the Society is a well-organized institution, in good working order. During the past week a Fair has been held in this city, under its auspices, which would do credit to much older Eastern communities. The Fair was a success. It was a beginning which promises a noble future for the agricultural and mechanical interests of Douglas county. Though the officers and leading members of this Society met with great opposition when the idea of holding a Fair was suggested, they have succeeded in carrying it out with honor to themselves and the people.

The grounds selected by the Committee were those immediately adjacent to the Congregational church, that building having been generously proffered as an exhibition room. The space inclosed was about ten acres, the church building resting in the center.

The first day opened with a clear sky; the Fair grounds were soon occupied by people from all parts of the country, and the various classes and departments commenced filling up rapidly. Nearly the whole day was consumed before the stock and articles for exhibition were arranged according to the programme, though the receipts at the gate were large, and the company assembled entertained. We noticed several gamblers, who attempted to set up their "wheels of fortune," turn the "little jokers," and various other amusements, all of which they asserted would not fail to return to a man more than he laid down. Just as a few of the less knowing fishes commenced to nibble, Mayor Blood interposed to save them, and succeeded in closing all the concerns for the day. During the afternoon the outsiders were entertained by wrestling, horse racing, &c.

The second day opened with clouds and one or two slight showers. The sun came out early, however. The roads leading into the town were soon thronged with every kind of vehicle, and the Fair grounds at once swarmed with visitors. The various Committees were filled up, and proceeded to perform their duties, the forenoon being occupied in exhibiting stock, and examining the articles in the exhibition room. The afternoon was taken up to the amusement of the large crowd, by the address, baby show, ladies' equestrian match, horse racing, &c.

We took a general survey of the premises on the morning of the second day, after everything was arranged, and to give our readers an idea of what the First Annual Fair of the Douglas County Agricultural Fair amounted to, we will proceed to note the more prominent features of the day, in the order in which the premiums were offered.

The first class was very well stocked by excellent specimens of blood cattle. We were much gratified to see representatives from other counties competing for the premiums, which were announced as open to all. H. C. Seaman, of Linn county, exhibited a noble looking Durham bull, which we notice received the first premium. This gentleman also exhibited several other animals which looked well. A. J. Farnsworth, of Bourbon county, entered a fine Devonshire bull, which carried away the first premium under that head—the age being the basis for awarding premiums. We are unable to give the ages of animals, as nothing was attached to them except a card with the number of the entry, and occasionally the name. Indeed, this failure ran through all the departments, and rendered it difficult to obtain the necessary information. We speak of this, not complainingly, as we have scarcely ever seen any new enterprise so well carried forward as this, and we confidently expect next year to see everything arranged in as good order as in any Fair in the country. G. S. Houghton, of Douglas county, took the first premium on a mixed breed bull exhibiting a number of other animals beside. There were some twenty entries in this class, the three competitors named above taking the leading prizes.

The second class consisted of working oxen, and was not so well stocked as the first, though those exhibited were very fine cattle. W. W. Randolph had the best yoke of cattle on the ground, and took the first premium and sweepstakes. Several other entries were made under the various heads, and the premiums awarded will be found in the list on the first page of this paper.

In the third class several entries were made of blood horses from this and Leavenworth counties. H. C. Muzzey, of Lawrence, exhibited a noble black stallion, eight years old, which took the first premium and sweepstakes. Another black stallion was entered by Gopf & Switzer, Douglas county, which was not far in the rear. B. F. Akers, of Leavenworth, carried away the first premium on a fine pair of sorrel horses. Joel Thomas took the premium for best horse for all purposes. Henry Hart exhibited the best draught horse, two excellent spans of draught horses were shown by Douglas county men, both of which deserved the first premium. The committee judged more ably than we can, however, and awarded the first premium to Jordan Neal; the second to John Anderson.

B. F. Akers, of Leavenworth, took the first premium on best pacing horse, his animal attracting much attention during the day. Dr. L. C. Tolles exhibited the best trotting horse, Dr. S. C. Harrington second best. This contest was not as spirited as was expected, both horses having it is believed, made better time in our streets. The distance traveled is not known.

W. P. Ramsey, of Douglas county, took the premium on the best span of mules, which appeared to be respectable representatives of that class. This class was not full.

In class seven, which was well represented, Joseph Gardner took the premium on the best horse. Several fine litters of

pigs were exhibited, and Joseph Lovelace took the first premium. Eli Huddleston exhibited a magnificent fat hog, which attracted general attention and took the first premium.

Wm. Bramer made, we believe, the only entry of fowls. Those he exhibited were very fine specimens, and would be hard to excel.

Allen & Gilmore took the first premium for a corn planter and various other creditable farming implements exhibited by them. J. F. Morgan presented a mower and reaper, which took the first premium, there being no other machine of this class exhibited. We noticed that this machine was made for work, and had performed good service this year.

Joel Thomas exhibited the best single buggy and lumber wagon. Kimball Brothers, of our city, entered a stationary steam engine of their own manufacture, which we saw in operation at their machine shop. This, we believe, is the first engine built in Kansas, and we judge it to be a fine specimen of work, which adds to the already favorable reputation of these enterprising mechanists. Frank Kimball presented a neat steel spirit level, of his own superb workmanship, for which he received a premium. Good bricks were exhibited by Wilder and Totter; Wilder receiving the first and Totter the second premium. A washing machine was exhibited, of the merits of which we are unable to judge. A hub machine model was presented by Mr. Clark, which was ingenious in design, and would, perhaps, work well if it was perfected.

An extensive array of patch-work was presented by the ladies, upon which we pass no judgment. The committee gave Mrs. Thomas Barber the first premium for a patch-work quilt; Mrs. Eli Huddleston the first for rag carpet, and several other awards were made, which will be found in the list.

Our harness makers exhibited substantial work. J. G. Sands receiving the first premium for gentleman's saddle and side saddle; E. R. Falley, first premium for best draught harness. Geo. E. Holt received the premium for the best six pairs of boots.

Classes thirteen and fourteen were not honored by any entries. The first should have been filled by our two furniture dealers and manufacturers; the second by the almost numberless carpenters in the city. An improvement must be made in this respect next year. All classes have an interest in this matter, and should enter the lists with spirit.

Class fifteen was very well filled by Sullist and Dalton, the first receiving the premium for manufactured clothing, and the second for ready made clothing and boots. Both displays were really creditable, and did honor to the owners. The printers were not behind, both offices exhibiting creditable specimens of their work. The committee on this class were delinquent in their duty, and the competitors received no awards.

Bread and butter was spread out in abundance on the tables, and the committee awarded Wm. Gast the first premium on butter. Geo. S. Houghton received the second premium on butter, and the first on cheese. Miss Sarah Ann Chapman received the first premium for wheat bread; Miss Amelia B. Whitman the second. The bakers of this city all furnished large specimens of bread, which made this department more than usually attractive. Glathart & Co., (Eastern Bakery,) received the first premium; Louis Wise (Western Bakery) the second. Miss Clarissa Hart received the second premium on cheese. Blood & Kimball entered specimens of flour and meal, which drew the premium. The specimens were manufactured by them at their mills, which now turn out a large amount of flour.

Grains were poorly represented. We saw but two specimens of wheat. A sprig of cotton was also exhibited, though we judge this climate is not particularly favorable to its growth.

A large table was occupied by pumpkins, squashes, melons, turnips, potatoes, &c., in great abundance. Some of the entries were wonderful in size. We saw five squashes which, if we recollect right, weighed from 120 to 130 pounds each. We understood they grew on one vine. The name of the exhibitor we did not obtain.

Miss Mary W. Brown brought in a beautiful bouquet of wild flowers, which would make some of our Eastern gardeners stare. Kansas wild flowers, well selected and arranged, can be made very attractive. Mrs. Chas. Freeman presented a fine bouquet of cultivated flowers. Both received premiums.

Class twenty was well filled by artists of this city, and attracted universal attention. A. G. Da Lee exhibited several of his beautiful photographs and ambrotypes, which were never excelled in beauty and quality in any Eastern city. J. G. Hasel presented several beautiful architectural designs, the local character of which rendered them attractive. The most attractive picture of the day was a magnificent view of Lawrence, drawn by A. Conant. This view was taken from Mt. Oread, and so far as we could see, omitted not a single building embraced in the range. Mrs. J. M. Coe received the first premium on drawing and oil painting. Entries of a very creditable finish were made by Messrs Earl and Stone, and others, which, together with those above mentioned, furnished quite a picture gallery.

Under the head of "Miscellaneous," Prentiss & Griswold and Woodward & Finley made fine displays of medicines and fancy articles, both firms receiving premiums for the articles exhibited. Dr. Kellogg furnished specimens of the dental art, and received the premium. Wilmarth made a large show of books and stationery. Frank Roberts displayed a large stock of paper, envelopes, &c., from his wholesale and retail paper warehouse. Mrs. A. Whitcomb exhibited one of Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated sewing machines, with which any variety of sewing can be performed. It was not entered for a premium, as was the case with many other articles.

This constitutes, we believe, the more attractive features exhibited. We may not have seen all, and it cannot be expected that a newspaper article can do justice to all we did see; but the general look we took, early in the second day, furnished the above items.

In addition to the programme, the company were entertained by a baby show during the afternoon. Some one had deposited a gold locket, to be given to the baby exhibited on the Fair grounds. At the proper time, some eight or ten babies were brought forward, some of their parents evidently thinking that the premium was to be given to the best dressed baby. After a somewhat extended and exciting contest, the judges awarded the locket to the child of Mrs. Robt. Morrow.

The most exciting feature of the whole Fair was the Ladies' Equestrian contest. Some fifteen entries, we believe, were made, and about that number appeared upon the course at the appointed time. The ladies engaged in the contest rode around the circle fast at a walking pace, gradually increasing the gait until most of them were at full gallop. At this stage of the proceedings, an accident happened to one of the riders, which resulted in much amusement to the audience. Her saddle girth was suddenly loosened, while her horse was at his speed, which left her in what was supposed to be a dangerous position. She was not so easily baffled, however. She grasped the neck of the horse, letting the saddle go; and quietly placing one pedal extremity on each side of the horse, she rode around the circle, amidst the loud cheers of the multitude, without saddle or reins! Her horse was stopped, and the riders were all asked to change horses, which done, they proceeded again to the contest. Many of the fair equestrians rode like queens; but Charlotte Eldridge, of Coal Creek, was declared the winner of the saddle. The decision was received with general satisfaction, though we observed some pouting; perhaps no more, however, than would have been seen had any one of the other riders received it. Miss Eldridge is about thirteen years of age.

The address delivered by T. D. Thacher, Esq., was a sound, practical talk to the farmers of Kansas, which it would be well for all that class to heed. The speaker appeared to understand that the addresses appropriate to such occasions, are those only which are brief and to the point. We took no notes, and we are consequently unable to give even the substance of the gentleman's remarks.

By the kindness of P. H. Berkau, Esq., the obliging Secretary of the Society, we have been permitted to give the following additional facts: Whole number of entries, not less than two hundred and seventy-five. First day's receipts, \$98 90 Second " " 76 00 For stands, 14 00 Former certificate sales, 165 00 Total receipts of Society, \$353 90

We understand that the receipts will just about meet expenses, which certainly speaks well for the managers. Let the farmers of Douglas county and Kansas make calculations for next year that shall leave a balance in the treasury of this honorable Society, and we hope the mechanics will look to it that their interests are not again so needlessly and poorly represented in the exhibition room. So much for the First Annual Fair of the Douglas County Agricultural Society.

The State Republican Convention. The Convention met on Wednesday last, at 12 M., but did not effect a permanent organization till 6 P. M. W. A. Phillips, of Arapahoe, was permanent President.

The committee on credentials reported in favor of admitting four Adams and four Johnson delegates, from Leavenworth county, which was agreed to. Dorn, McGee and Greenwood counties were also permitted to be represented by proxy.

Lane and Conway made an ineffectual attempt to secure the nomination of Congressman first, but were overruled, and the nominations were made in the order specified in the call. Charles Robinson was nominated by T. D. Thacher, and H. P. Johnson by Champion Vaughan. The vote was, Robinson 54, Johnson 54. Lieut. Governor—Dr. Root, of Wyandott.

Secretary of State—J. W. Robinson, of Riley county.

Auditor—G. S. Hillier, of Jefferson.

Treasurer—W. Tholen, of Leavenworth.

Attorney General—B. F. Simpson, of Lykins.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. R. Griffith, of Bourbon.

Representative to Congress—M. F. Conway 48 votes; O. E. Leonard 29 votes.

Judges of Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Thos. Ewing, Jr. Associate Justices, S. A. Kingman, four years; L. D. Bailly, two years.

The usual pledges of earnest support of the ticket were given by the defeated cliques, and the Convention adjourned in high spirits about 1 o'clock at night.

The ticket for State officers and for Judges is a strong ticket and a good one, and should not have been marred by the indecorous by the same Convention of M. F. Conway as a representative to Congress. We shall have something more to say on the merits of the different candidates when we have more space.

The Wyandott Argus states that Gen. Irwin, the President of the Kansas Central Railroad, will soon be there for the purpose of pushing forward that railroad. He has made such arrangements at the East as to render the completion of the road at an early day, an absolute certainty.

Speaking of the Republican candidate for Congress in this Territory, the Herald of Freedom says he was nominated "on the plea that he was notoriously drunk, dissolute, and unfit for the post."—Law Herald, Oct. 12th.

Not quite so. We said he was "put in nomination in spite of the efforts of those who labored to secure his defeat on the ground that he was notoriously drunk, dissolute, and unfit for the post."

The State Government.—Who will Pay Its Expenses?

The people have been told by the Republican press and its stumpers, that the five per cent. on the sale of lands by the United States, could be used to carry on the State Government, so that the people would have next to no taxes to pay for years to come. Such wholesale falsehoods were repeated by Lane and others.

That five per cent. is a perpetual fund which is to be invested for the benefit of common schools. Can it be borrowed by the State? The State, according to Act XI, sec. 7th, may borrow money "to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in time of war," but is not authorized to borrow it for the current expenses of the State Government. Sec. 5th of the same article permits the State to contract debts "for the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenses and making public improvements;" but provides that in the same act creating such a debt, provision shall be made to levy an annual tax to repay the debt and interest. Sec. 6, prohibits debts of any other kind from being contracted, unless the law creating it shall first be submitted to a direct vote of the people. None of these sections provide for borrowing money from the school fund for the current expenses of the State, which can only be provided for in accordance with section three of the same article: "The Legislature SHALL provide, each year, for raising revenue sufficient to defray the current expenses of the State."

Instead, then, of borrowing from the school fund, the Legislature is compelled to levy a tax, each year, for the usual expenses of the State. This tax will, under Judge Pettit's recent decision, necessarily be levied on personal property. Large land-owners will not bear the burdens of taxation, while it will fall upon the mechanic and laboring man.

Santa Fe Mail Robbed by Indians.

As soon as Col. Sumner heard of the attack on the Santa Fe mail, with its fatal result, he dispatched a company of dragoons to the Pawnee Fork to punish the offending Indians. Hopes are entertained that this prompt action on the part of Col. Sumner will result in the capture of the murderers. It will probably be found necessary to station troops at the Pawnee Springs, and thus obviate the recurrence of such outrages.

The Cherokee Neutral Lands.

The Fort Scott Democrat states that a majority in the Council of the Cherokee Nation are in favor of the sale of the Neutral lands to the United States. No vote has as yet been taken, but Commissioner Greenwood, who is now visiting the Indian tribes of Nebraska, Kansas, and the Indian Territory, will probably come to some definite understanding with the Cherokees, as to the future disposal of the Neutral Lands.

Preaching at Miller's Hall.

The Communion of the Lord's Supper will be administered on next Sabbath, 18th inst., at Miller's Hall, which is occupied every Sunday by the Presbyterians.

The Rev. A. T. Rankin, D.D., of New York, will be present to assist the pastor, and will preach on Saturday morning at 10½ o'clock; in the evening at 7 o'clock. Also, on Sunday morning and evening, at the same hours.

The whole amount of the indebtedness of Phillips, Sampson & Co., of Boston, who have recently failed, is \$240,000. The creditors chose Messrs. A. H. Rice and Harry Jewell assignees, and authorized them to continue the publication of the Atlantic Monthly.

A company of the leading contributors to the Atlantic, including James Russell Lowell and Prof. Longfellow, is forming for its purchase and ownership.

Democratic State Convention.

A Democratic Delegate Convention will be held at Lawrence on Tuesday, the 25th of October, to make nominations, if deemed expedient, for the State officers under the Wyandott Constitution, and for the election of delegates to the Charleston Convention.

Registration of Voters.

Voters who have not been registered, who wish to vote at the November election, should call upon the township clerk, at the usual place of holding the township meetings, on the 27th and 28th days of October, 1859, and see that their names are enrolled.

Photographs of Lawrence.

Mr. Da Lee is photographing views of Lawrence from a designs by A. CONANT. The design is admirably drawn, and the photographs are in the best style of the art. They can be obtained at the low price of \$2 50 each.

Laying the Corner Stone of Lawrence University.

The corner-stone of Lawrence University will be laid at 2 P. M., next Tuesday, Oct. 18, with appropriate ceremonies.

The following speakers are expected to participate: T. Ewing, Jr. S. O. Thacher, C. Robinson, W. R. Griffith and M. F. Conway.

The Atlantic Monthly, it is reported, is about to be sold. Several parties are negotiating for its purchase, among whom the names of Prof. Longfellow and Jas. Russell Lowell have been mentioned.

We are pleased to see that W. E. Scullery, Esq., has just brought on an unprecedentedly large stock of clothing and Gent's Furnishings goods.

Jeremiah Murphy, of Topeka, died on the 4th inst., in the 52d year of his age.

White Owl's band, of the Arapahoes, wish to sell their lands in the vicinity of the gold region.

The Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions have voted to discontinue the Chocoma Mission.

Wm. Cline, is the Democratic nominee in Jackson county, for the Legislature.

A Personal Quizzel.

The St. Jo. West gives a sketch of the difficulty at the polls between Col. A. G. Ege and Col. Sheppard. Ege called Sheppard a pro-slaveryite; Sheppard retorted by calling him a liar; Ege then let drive, and a regular rough and tumble took place, in which Sheppard was worsted. They were then parted, but came together again, when Sheppard drew a slung shot and struck Ege on the head. Ege's son then struck Sheppard on the head with a heavy hickory cane. Two or three others intervened, and a free fight seemed pretty imminent, but it resulted in a drawing of pistols and a winding up of difficulties. Later in the day, however, Ege insulted Sheppard, and the consequence was a challenge. Both men are to go armed with revolvers, and the first time they meet anywhere they are to shoot, taking all advantage of each other. Ege and Sheppard are both superior shots with the revolver, are determined men, and the general supposition is that one or both must be killed.

Farmer Election Returns.

For Con. Agt.	For Maj. for Ag.
Linn county, 551	161
Breckenridge, 505	22
Lykins, 482	27
Riley, 268	130
Madison, 48	2
Morris, 14	47
Butler, 28	1
Hunter, 14	14
Atchison, 685	579
Doniphan, 257	94
Brown, 407	236
Bourbon, 374	377
Jefferson, 25	121
Marshall, 492	96
Davis, 147	
Shawnee, 147	
Anderson, 38	
Leavenworth, 1,438	378
Douglas, 274	205
Wyandott, 55	69
Allen, 223	
Franklin, 3,974	221

What Mr. Parrott Has Done.

The Lawrence Republican, commenting on Mr. Parrott's Lawrence Speech before his nomination, spoke, under date of July 21st, of "this apology for the little or absolutely nothing which has been accomplished for the material interests of the people of Kansas, during his two years' residence in Washington." For this, it said, "He has been paid an excellent salary and had a good easy time for two years, and we do not see that gives him a new claim." "We do not see that Mr. Parrott has strong claims for a re-nomination." Has he any